SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1881. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending Nov. 19, 1851, was:

The Guiteau Trial.

Dr. D. W. BLES was the chief witness in the Surreau trial yesterday, the testimony of the man of whom GUITEAU borrowed money to buy the pistol, that of the seller of the pistol, and the statements of Messrs. BWAIN and ROCKWELL of Gen. GARFIELD'S household being of no importance, except connecting links in the chain of evidence. Dr. Bliss was closely questioned as to m. Can innote bestwent during the en tre time of his attendance upon him, many of the interrogatories being framed so as to suggest that the defence was laying the condation for a charge of malpractice. Dr. Buss averred that the direct cause of death was hemorrhage; that the splenic artery was lacerated, and the wound was neces-

parily mortal. As on the previous days, Guiteau had much to say during the examination of witnesses. Once he became excited, and, turning to the throng in the court room, spoke of threats of violence against him that he had everheard, and warned everybody that his body guard would shoot those persons who made an attempt on his life.

He seemed to have a premonition of danger, for on his way to the jail the attempt was made. The shooting adds a new feature of interest to the case, and possibly new complications.

No Surprise.

The failure of the Pacific National Bank at Boston appears to have surprised nobody but its depositors and credit is and the public generally. In financial circles no aslonishment whatever was occasioned by the announcement that it had suspended pay

This is apparent from all the reports. "No surprise in New York," says one morning newspaper; "the news caused little exeltement in Wall street." Another states that it has been for some time well understood that the bank's methods of doing business were not of the most conservative character. "It has allowed its certificates of deposit to go into Wall street to be hawked about by brokers." Of course there was no great surprise manifested among bankers

These facts, however, suggest some pertinent inquiries in regard to other banks and corporations. The distrust which we ere now told prevailed in financial circles In reference to the Pacific National Bank of Beston prior to its failure did not extend far. It was confined to a small proportion of those persons who dealt with the bank and intrusted their money to the care of its officers. The people who had the information which might have proved a warning to others kent it to themselves. At all events, they took no pains to make it known. There are scores, if not hundreds, of publications In this country devoted to finance, banking, and kindred subjects; yet they would probably be searched in vain for any statement of fact or intimation tending to give the public an idea of the precarious condition of

this bank. Is it not possible that there are other banks similarly situated, whose manage-ment is equally suspected in financial cir-

eles, yet of which the public hears nothing? We should not be surprised if there were more than one such institution in this citynatitutions which could not sustain their present credit in the general community a single day if the facts about them, which are known to comparatively limited circles.

in Wall street, were published to the world. Nothing is further from our wish than to inspire distrust needlessly. The methods of bank management, however, which have been revealed by the recent failures in New Sersey and Massachusetts certainly warn depositors against all banks managed in like mauner. We merely advise them to keen themselves informed as to the conduct of business by their own banks. Suspicions facts may be known in Wall street, but the bankers and brokers there are not prompt to disclose them; and it is poor consolation to a man, when he wakes up some fine morn ing and finds his bank account swallowed up, to be told that no surprise was felt in Spancial circles.

The Democratic Plan.

This country is filled periodically with eries for reform; and most of the reforms demanded are reforms in the management of the Federal Government. Here is an association which tells us that the civil service is utterly corrupt, shamefully toof ficient, and the best efforts of our public servants are given to partisan politics instead of the public business. It must be reformed or we are rained. There is another declaring that we are being eaten up by monopolies, and that the policy of Government to foster and encourage thom. They must be restrained or we are undone.

Perhaps these complaints are well found ed. But what is the true remedy? Will a statute here or a statute there, almed at a particular abuse, serve the purpose? What is wanted is not more government, but less government. Republican self-government

is plain, decent, cheap, honest, and light. When Mr. Just eason came to the Presi dency in 1801, the country had undergood a process of consolidation, liberal constitutional construction, and consequent extravagance, looking toward monarchy, not unlike that which it has undergone aimee the access cion of GRANT. The Republicans, however of this day have bettered the instruction of the old Federalists. Steam, electric ity, and other modern instrumentalities being placed in the hands of the monopolists, controlling sums of capital undreamed of half a century ago, the power of the Federalist, Imperial, or "Monocratic" party, as Jarranson designated it, to in-

finitely greater now than then. But when Mr. Jar er ason put his hands to the work, after a long period of misrule, the the principles upon which it was to proceed whole theme in this brief partage: "The that he could give a complete statement of tt in a few lines; and it was so sound that has worked well so far as it has conformed ; parted from it. JEFFERSON was so cight that every honest, patriotic man who has elnce gone to Washington after having d his rudiments from JEFFERSON, and

public man who has not accepted this simple clue to the labyrinth of public business has made a career which time and events will condemn, though he may have had the talents of a WEBSTER or a CLAY. This is the Jeffersonian system in brief; Let the general Government be reduced to foreign concerns only, and let our affairs be disentangled from those of all other nations, except as to commerce, which the merchants will manage the better the more they are left free to manage for themselves, and our general Government may be reduced to a very simple organization and a very unexpensive one; a few plain duties to be

performed by a few servants," This plan did indeed work to admiration to the admiration of all mankind. In twelve years of Democratic administration the relatively enormous debt was reduced from \$ \$3,000,000 to \$45,000,000, notwithstanding the Louisiana purchase for \$15,000,000 and the doubling of the territory of the nation. And this was done not by increasing the number or amount of taxes, but by | England. And in the event of extremely detretion, horizon

in the removal of every needless tax consumer in the person of every supernumerary officeholder. JEFFER-on lopped off the excise on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugar, on licenses to retailers, duties on carriages and stamps, and with these taxes were swept away threefourths of the beef-eating offlecholders. It will be observed that JEFFERSON, MADIson, and GALLATIN struck first at those taxes which brought the Federal power most immediately into contact with the people in their homes and business. There were no administrative scandals in those days; no complaints of an army of pampered placemen using their money and official influence to overbear the people in elections. The business of the general Government was reduced to the proper objects expressly enumerated in the Constitution, a "few servants" transacted it honestly, promptly, and cheaply. They had no time, if plain Democrats could have had the inclination, to concoct third-term or other plots designed to make their power permanent. We commend this simple system of Thomas Jeffenson to the reform associations of every kind.

The English Land Question.

The demand for reform in the condition of land tenures has passed, as was to be expected, from Ireland to England, and some members of the Cabinet are promoting the agitation as an offset to the fair trade movement. The land problem in the southorn half of Great Britain (we pass over the situation in Scotland for the present) is more complicated than that presented in the sister island, and some of the solutions suggested in influential quarters are more radical and trenchant than any Mr. Par-NELL has proposed.

If the sole reasons for the Land act of 1881 were those put forth by Mr. GLADSTONE in advocating that measure, it might be plausibly argued that there is no such thing as a land question in England. The Premier based his bill on two main considerations: first, that the actual condition of the Irish cultivator is one of stufus rather than of contract, because in the greater part of the country there are no industries but agriculture to which he can have recourse, and he is thus virtu ally deprived of the freedom essential to a covenant. His second argument was that the Irish tenant had a moral right, and therefore deserved a legal title, to a certain interest in his holding, because all the improvements on it had, as a rule, been made by his own labor and capital. Neither of these two reasons, at all events, can be assigned for State interference with the present land laws of England. The position of the farmer there is unquestionably one of contract, for England is a great trading and | more generous characters than they. manufacturing country, and offers abundant opportunities for the investment of la bor and capital saids from the cultivation of land. Again, it is undisputed that in England, as a rule, improvements are made by the landlord, and thus when rent is increased on that account, the tenant cannot claim that his interest has been confiscated. The differences in the land problems exhibited in the two countries must, accordingly, be admitted to be broad and striking, and the grievances which now call for remedy in England must be of another kind than those

of which we hear so much in connection About the gravity of the crisis through which the English agricultural interest is passing there is no doubt whatever. For several years the farmers have found it impossible to meet the rents stipulated in their leases, and the landowners have everywhere been compelled to make large voluntary reductions, if they would avoid the alternative of driving tenants into bankruptcy and leaving their lands untilled Even these sacrifices on the part of landlords have failed in most cases to afford the farmers adequate relief, and the latter, in their turn, have been constrained to cut down the wages of agricultural laborers, thus entailing severe distress upon that element of the population. Here, then, are widespread financial embarrassment and acute suffering, evils which unquestionably call for recognition and redress. As a matter of fact, they are recognized, and such Liberals as Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT are favoring curative measures whose practical effect would be to place the arable sell of England in precisely the same condition occupied by that of the United States They would sweep away the customs of settlement and entail; they would prevent the tyleg up of lands by testamentary provisions; they would compel the sale of al encumbered properties; and they would greatly facilitate the transfer of real estate by simplifying and choosening the business of conveyancing. In a word, they would aim to bring about what they term "free triole in land;" a state of things which exists in most of the United States, except so far as the delays and costs incident to the

passing of title may be said to operate as a check on perfect freedom of transfer. Such is the remady which orthodox polit oni economists would approve, and it is probably the only one which, for the presest, has much chance of being embedied in legislation. It is significant, however, that grave doubts have already been expressed whether, in a densely populated country like England, at least one-balf of whose intask of reform was perfectly simple, because | habitants live by non-agricultural industries, free trade in land would do more than were simple. Mr. Pantox elucidates the postpone for a brief period the evil day. It is averred that the outcome of the new facilalmplicity of his political system was such | ities for the purchase of land would simply be a transfer of the arable soil from an aristoeracy to a plutocracy, or at hest to a the general Government from 1789 to 1871 | peasant proprietary, and that although the application of more capital and energy to it, and worked ill as often as it has de- might lead for a time to greater productiveness and a consequent fall in the price of food staples, yet this improvement would not keep pace with the increase of the industrial population. Every child, it is arhas had strength enough to vote up to the gued, burn to an artisan does, by creating a height of his consistent, has made a re-spectable pittle career, no matter how add something to the value of later, to

that matter, the persant proprietor, would be quite as certain to exact as the old territorial aristocrak. In connection with this subject, we are reminded that in the whole United Kingdom there are but 75,000,000 acres. These, if parcelled out, would give farms of twenty-five acres each to 3,000,000 peasant proprietors, provided every acre were available for cultivation, which of course is not the case. Were such a division of the land made, these 3,000,000 proprietors with their families would amount to about 15,000,000 souls, or less then one-half of the present population. Under the system of free trade in land, these 15,000,000 would have it in their power, as the proprietors of all the productions of the actl, to demand all the surplus wealth of the non-landed in exchange for the surplus food of which the cultivators held the monopoly; the sole check on their exactions being the price at which the grain growers of Russia and the United States could afford to transport and sell their products in named, there would virtually be no check at all on the demands of the British

cultivator. Such is the position taken by the Westminster Review. In the interest of the English industrial population, it rejects the vaunted remedy of free trade in land, which could only result at best in a system of peasant proprietorship, from which, it avers, the manufacturing laborers of France are already beginning to suffer, and whose effect on the industrial element in England would be more speedy and more mischievous. The Westminster thinks the time has come to go to the root of the land problem, and to cure the existing troubles once for all, by State proprietorship of the land. It would have the Government proceed by gradual expropriation until the State has become sole landlord of all the soil of England. It is worth noting that Mr. GLAD-STONE himself acknowledged in one of his recent speeches that compulsory expropriation of the land was a thing which for an adequate public object was in itself admissible, and so far sound in principle. But, as we have said, he and Mr. BRIGHT have declared themselves more in favor of the remedy known as the repeal of the laws of entail and settlement. It is nevertheless a curious coincidence that, so soon after the publication of Mr. Hinny George's book, the precise solution of the land problem which he propounded should be approved and warmly advocated by so influential an organ of British radical opinion as the Westminster Review.

A Widow's Ungrateful Son.

Very many industrious people are obliged to support lazy and worthless dependents, or else let them fall into the gutter, and ultimately become a charge upon the public. It often happens in families that the prudent, thrifty, and active members are expected, as a matter of course, to take care of the slothful and dissipated members, who claim a share in the proceeds of their

There are to-day hanging around the street corners of New York hundreds and thousands of idle and dissolute fellows who are living wholly or chiefly on women whose affectionate regard or transitory infatuation they wantonly abuse. Money carned by the toil of their wives, mothers, or sisters they spend at grog sheps or in pool rooms; or perhaps the means for pursuing their coarse pleasures is wheedled out of women who make the worst of sacrifices to get it. A meaner, more edious, more contemptible, more scurvy set of creatures cannot be found. The actual eriminals who oscillate between the jail and the rendezvous of thieves are really more respectable,

A boy who is well able to work, and yet who will remain idle half the time because he can eat his bread at the expense of his mother, who is already struggling to keep the wolf from the door, is unfortunately too common a being. A case of that sort is described by a mother, who comes to us for advice as to what she shall do with so unmanly a fellow, her letter reading thus:

Sin I am a widow, and have five children aged remectively from 20 to 14, two youngest daughters. By husband died about ten seare ago. I then came in possession of a rich little farm, and muved on it, in a enell cabin, still strucking, with the one hope cheering me on that when my boys got old enough if I kept them with me, where their morals and principles would be obtain to, we could make a comfortable support.

Now, the trouble is this: When my oldest son got to be selfish and self-willed and arrogant disposition, and was no disagreeable to live with, and so entirely antagonistic to all the interests of the entire family, that I conrluded he had no turn for turning, and would fare beter in some other occupation. I told him he mustichave all he made until he was 21, if he would only conduct mostly in a creditable manner. He tried in vain to get conplayment. Then, through an old fracid in a distant village. I succeeded in getting him one of the most eligible positions in the country. He was turned off in three mouths. He got another cierastip, was turned off from

that after the same length of time, and came home, wher he has been ever since.

If of course, supported him the commander of the year, and the mentipeer made arrangements for him to work at home, paying him an interest in the crop, while his younger brothers did all the chures red all the stack. and only worked for their victuals and clothes. He still retained his dictatorial and disagreeable habits, and would be would not stay with an according year. Well, at the end of the year he sold ad of his part of the cree

its frictions made. It is seems multit, and yet fain event to admit to it. Principles off is more than I can exign used to do and were I's, do no equal part by the est I would seen be without the brite, know nothing intine proceeds of my form, and work hard and live land, and it this state of affines continues there is ear. ouly no present before to but debt, transmine, and overty. Please to kind chould be help me see my daty and d funder to each one of those who are i transmit to As OLD SERVINGS

Undoubtedly the best thing to do would e to turn him adrift. He ought to get over the habit of dependence, one of the worst habits a man can contract. Probably for the very reason that he is defrauding his struggling mother and his industrious brothers he is all the more morose and disagreeable. He eats the bread of felleness, or devours his brothers' substance when the ottle money he caros is cert, and in his heart s ashamed of binself. He has a safe harbor in the little farm house, and has not the courage or the enterprise to venture forth from it, and yot does his best to keep his family nitscrable and destroy their chances of getting along. Of course he frets and growls, because he knows he is a mean fellow. That everet self-understanding oftentimes sours a man's disposition, and he becomes all the more arrogant, more of a bully, to conceal his real timidity and lack of

strength of character. Such a fellow should be sent out into the tion to throw responsibility on others' ie has any babits of dredpath in, and thereore to be but an Ladly off on Levinght be.

level, and that he must find some day. His mother cannot always give him a home. The sooner, therefore, she tells him he must go forth and fight his way like a man the better it will be for him.

And yet it is hard to turn a son out of Fraud that he ought never to be made a doors. But if there is anything of the man | Judge. In htm, she can so arouse his shame that he will go of his own accord. There is no use in making further sacrifices for him at perhaps it is arranged for him to succeed home. It is a case where a boy who has been brought up by a widowed mother takes | Judge. advantage of her maternal tenderness and imposes on her affectionate solicitude. Such cases, unfortunately, are not uncommon.

Our Careful Treasury Officials. Another embezzlement of forty thousand

dollars has been discovered in the examination of Capt. Howgare's accounts, making the aggregate of his stealing exceed one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. This First, that the appropriations for the Signal Service are largely beyond its wants, and

counts at the Freasury is villamously The Signal Service costs in round num- to be getting control of the dominant party in bers about a million of dollars a year. More than one-half of this large sum is required for the pay of the officers, and of five hundred enlisted men, who are set apart for this particular duty. That money cannot be stolen without certain and prompt detection, because the appropriation is specific, and the persons interested are all on the lookout for their pay.

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars are annually voted for telegraph reports, instruments, furniture, maps, bulletins, and other items, which the ingenuity of Howearn and his confederates multiplied into an imposing array for the edification of Congress, and especially for the Com-

mittee on Appropriations. Now, the largest stealings of Howgare are within the last two years preceding the appointment of Gen. Hazen, and, indeed, they are mostly inside of eighteen months. They averaged about eighty thousand dollars per annum. In other words, one-fifth of this whole appropriation was stolen outright, without in any way affecting the efficiency of the service, and without apparently attracting the least attention in the Signal Office, and the accounting officers of the Treasury have said nothing about it.

No argument is needed to show that if twenty per cent, of the miscellaneous appropriation can be carried off by fraud and forgery every year without disturbing the service for which it is granted, it ought at least to be reduced to that extent. But this

is not all by any means. The proof of so astounding a fact de nands the earnest thought of the House of Representatives, in which the supply bills originate. It is the loose and unjustifiable habit of the Appropriation Committee to accept certain classes of estimates, of which this Signal Service is an example, without any sort of proper investigation. If a de partment or a bureau asks for a given sum the committee strike off say ten per cent. of the estimate, and then beast of economy, when forty or flity per cent, might have

been stricken out without the least injury. The departments and the bureaus all esnot unfrequently double them, to allow a margin for this pretended retrenchment The doors are thus thrown wide open to such frauds as were recently exposed in the Treasury, and as are now undergoing judicial investigation in the case of Howgare. Howeath carried on these operations boldly. He entered the Signal Office without any estensible property or income but his salary. He kent up two private establishments, for regular and irregular households. He sported a yacht which cost many thousands. He had a shooting box, like a men of luxury. The Government attached his real estate, assessed at \$120,000. All this was done on about \$2,000 a year, and nobody was surprised. The accounting officers saked no questions, passed the so-called vouchers as a matter of course, and were anxious to oblige a man who entertained liberally and did not care for expense. And these guardians of the Treasury, some of whom passed the accounts of Honor, of BARCOCK, of SHEPPERD, and of the Washington King, are still in office.

The Southern Platform.

The original purchase of MAHONE by the Republicans of the Senate, an essentially corrupt bargain, and so regarded and treated by respectable newspapers of all shades of opinion, had the approbation of the GAR-FIELD Administration. But we had a right to expect better things of President An-THUR. A citizen of this commercial metropolis, he was supposed to share its ideas of the sanctity of public obligations. But he has gone further than GARFIELD. He is said to have choked off German as a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. But that was because of his notorious relations to the Star Route Ring, and not because of his relations to the Virginia Repudiator. On the other hand, the President has openly bent the whole power of the Administration to make Virginia vote to repudiate her honest debts and place a band of freebooters in her offices.

This is a record which will endure to the shame of the Republican party forever, he holds in the ultimate triumph of its princibe will get a deep mule and wore it. I would seed it and then and give him all he made which he did but the Expublicants have carried dishonest men but the brave borse were under Grant into office by the sheer weight of the old in his movement on Riemmond, is more than nortal man can endure.

Since Samuer J. Titlen gave up the leadership to regain the foothold in the South which HAVES relinquished, and weaking this through a plodge that the State of Virginia shall be made to wipe out fior debt in any manner she wants to.

That is a treacherous platform on which to build a party, even at the South.

The Appointments in the Court of Ap-

peule. The Governor filled the vacancies in the Court of Appeals yesterday, by appointing CHARLES ANDREWS to be Chief Judge, and CHARLES L. BENEDICT to be Associate Judge In place of Judge Axpunws, promoted,

These appointments will be regarded as satisfactory by the bar and public, and as creditable to the Governor.

Judge Annunws was the senior Republican on the beach of the Court of Appeals in length of judicial service, and his promotion was not unexpected.

Judge Bearpier has been the District Judge of the United States for the Eastern District of New York, comprising Brooklyn and Long Island, ever since that district was organized. He is an excellent Admiraity lawyer. He has for many years been assigned to try most of the criminal cases which come before the Circuit Court of the United States, both in his own district and world to shift for himself. Hone-ds bracing | this city, but he has not always adminisup, and ought to be with people who will | tered the criminal law with due regard to not tolerate his weakness and his disposi- the rights of defendants. This is the opin-

ion even of his friends. shoulders. His mother does not tell us that | Considerable disappointment will doubtless be experienced by the Hon. Linux W. Sporegrove, who is understood to have A little colored the state of the ball that the state of the office of without his end wasn't; while every this added value the platecrate or, for ide aim good. At any rate, he will be I had Judge. He would not brought much when a

grace and complacency as well as legal learning to the place. In our opinion, how ever, the Governor has acted wisely in this matter. Mr. STOUGHTON employed his talents so zealously in promoting the Electoral

As to Mr. BENJAMIN F. TRACY of Brook lyp, who also desired to be Chief Judge. Judge BENEDICT as United States District

The city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, is still trying to cipher out how her population of 30,000 can best start in to pay a debt of six and a half millions without bringing ultimate ruin on all concerned. Some of the big creditors propose that the debt be funded at a rate of interes that shall be small to begin with and increase yearly. The taxpayers, who remember how they came to grief in discounting the future with their gigantle system of paved streets and sewers, decline to go into such a scheme. Many case establishes two facts very clearly: properly owners take the view that the entire debt should be put in the shape of bonds bear ing interest that the city can afford to pay now with. In these days, when Mahonelsin accept

the nation, the creditors of the Democratic city of Elizabeth had better not drive too hard bar gains, but take their principal and such interest as they can get. Mahoneism may spread Into New Jersey.

Football must be a good game to test self restraint. How a man can rule his spirit while he is being kicked black and blue, or stood or his head, or driven with colossal violence into the ground, is not clear to those who have not regularly submitted themselves to treatment o that sort. To be betrayed among the men from Yale who played here on Wednesday, or to be set down in a hollow square of outward-facing large and violent mules, is an odd enough suggestion of a difference which, after all, cauno be very great. Yale was too heavy for Columbia, and kicked the young men from up town about to their hearts' content, getting nothing more in return than the hearty execution o the bystanders, which is something, it is said that their usual vigorous style of playing has accustomed them to. But there is a squad of glants at Princeton that will be turned loose upon the Yale men on Thanksgiving Day.

We are sorry to disturb them, but if the ramps want to go comfortably through the winter on their usual allowance of whiskey they must wake up and set about a little work The whiskey distillers think the price of whisker too low, so they have mot and formed an alliance to regulate the production of the liquor in order to put its price up. Unless the tramps meet and organize to resist this monopoly, they may soon all wish themselves laboring men with regular wages. The BRUSH electric light has rendered Madison square unavail able as a night rendezvous, but there are othe places where they can meet nocturnally and nobody know what they do. At such institu tions as the Mechanics' Bank at Newark they can transact their business and nobody outside know anything about it.

The clear account given of the origin of the fire that burned the steamer Solway, of Kingston harbor, will perhaps suggest the need of even greater precautions than are now re quired by law for the carrying of inflammable substances on shipboard. The bursting of the barrel of naphtha was due to the collision of the barrels during a gale, when the steering aptimate vastly in excess of their needs, and | paratus had been thrown out of order. This was an accident of no unfamiliar character; and the running of the fluid along the deck until it caught fire at the steerage stove completed the disaster. Whether the barrel was properly stowed, whether it would have been eafer in nother part of the vessel, and whether the barrel was of the proper strength, will no doubt be duly inquired into. But the great loss of life s well as of property, should lead to an inquiry whether all the statute provisions were observed in this instance, and, if so, what further regulations are needed to prevent a recurrence of anch dispators.

The record of juvenile crime receives an addition in the exploit of an Indiana lad of 10 who has fatally stabbed a playmate aged 4 in a quarrel about a game of marbies, a comrade obligingly preventing the little victim from running away till his murderer could whip out his knife to stab him. Whether this is another fruit of the dime books for boys explaining how much killing can be done by knives does not appear in the account.

AN APPEAL TO SAMUEL J. TILDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As I am a regular reader of your columns, the po litical essays of Mr. Montgomery Blair, which often adorn them, have not escaped my notice The latest contribution of this gentleman was published yesterday under the heading. "How to Save the Democracy."

I have no disposition to volunteer as an additional doctor, with prescription in hand to be administered to the Democracy. I do not admit that the party is either dan gerously ill or in a dying condition. Th figures of the last Presidential election may be supposed to represent the alleged patient's pulse, and if we are to accopt this class of evidence there is no ground upon which any of the innumerable physicians who daily prescribe for the Democracy can diagnose disease of any kind. The condition of the national Democ racy is sound; its health was never better.

The great, overshadowing need of the party i a brainy and a brave leader! The party is all right. Its members are more devoted than ever to the great principles of Jefferson. It is not i the power of incompetent and second-rate leaders to destroy the love which a true Democrat bears for his party, or the sublime faith which

of the Democratic party, the country has produced no one competent to take his place. He alone had led the party to victory. Splendid army, splendid leader! Hated by bosses who could not control htm, and hounded by those who were not worthy to tie his shoes, the great, ideal entrain threw up his commission and retired in disgustirom the chieftaluship of a party that was induced by fear and fraud to betray him. It did not require the gift of prophecy to foretall the defeats which tollowed. If the Demceratic party was not a party of principle, it would long since have dishanded under the marvellous mistakes and the phonomegal stupidity of its leaders. As a Democrat who wishes to live to see his party in control of the Pederal Government, I call on Samuel J. Tilden to seize the reius once more and drive the charlot of Democracy to victory.

Mr. MucVeugh Can't Hesign.

From the Herald. The decision of the United States Supreme Court that a civil officer could not resign and direct him-self of the duties of his office, without the consent of the among those conversant with the facts in the case of Atturney-descral MacVengh's describes of his office. His conduct, it is believed, would render him hable to im-seachment for abandoning grave and responsible duties which he had sworn to faithfully fulfil. It is not be lieved that the President will excu accept his resignalive. The appointment and confirmation of a suc-

answer we can give in this question is that see in the author of a charming dittle volume of Some and Lyrice. published by Ospoul, from which we copy on another page at he half dezen eperiments. A schleate imagina if a throught deep but not bee deep a somment, char times and elegant attor, are alreed the gilterand accom-

POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

Alabama at present; but it is believed by many weil-informed politicians that for some time past a storm has been gathering in the northern part of the State-in the Eighth Congress District-which will burst forth in its fury between now and the State election in August next. Three years ago the Hon. William M. Lowe, an independent Greenbacker, carried that district by a very pronounced majority against the Hop. Willis W. Garth, the regular Democratic nominee: but in the Congressional election a year ago Gen. Joseph Wheel er, of Confederate cavalry fame, redeemed the district for the Democracy by a slender majority. It is claimed by Lowe and his followers that he was in fact reflected, and was counter

jority. It is claimed by Lowe and his followers that he was in fact reflected, and was counted out by the Democratic election managers; and he has entered a contest for the seat of Gen. Wheeler in the present Congress. Whatever may be the merits of this contest, it is evident that the regular Democracy has lost that firm held upon the prople of that district which it once had. Thus fur the Eighth District—which, by the way, is the strongest white district in the State—is the only one that has shown any restiveness under the one-sidedness of Alabama politics. It is believed that strong efforts are being made, or will be made, to spread this distriction beckers, which a strong efforts are being made, or will be made, to spread this distriction beckers, which a strong efforts are being made, or will be made, to spread this distriction beckers, which a distriction beckers, which a strong efforts are being made, or will be made, to spread this distriction beckers, which is almost a seat—to lead the distriction beckers, which is a seat in Congress—or rather his claims to a seat—to lead the distriction of the distriction of the strong the part of a Mahone or a Cameron in Alabama. The conditions under which the coalition succeeded in Virginia are very different from those under which a similar coalition in Alabama would have to make the fight, and no one better understands this than Mr. Lowe himself.

In the first place, Alabama suffered more and longer than Virginia from Bypublican misrule, and the white intelligence of this State would be more determined in its opposition to any political combination into which the element of negroism entered. The poople genember that it was the orkanized Democracy which overthrew the corrupt carpet-bag State Governments and gave them honest officials, and they will not soon consent to the delent of the party which brought order out of chaos in the administration of State affairs. Besides, there is no issue like that of "readjustment" which calministration of the late Gov. Houston, t

The interest on the bonded debt is promptly paid, and the surplus in the Treasury is yearly increasing.

The only issue upon which the white vote of Alabama could be divided, to any extent, is that of "prohibition," and neither the Demorats nor the Independents are likely to put a ticket in the race handicapped by a temperance platform. A very strong prohibition sentiment has been developed among the white voters of the State in the past twelve months, which will make itself feit in the local elections for members of the General Assembly; but it will hardly enter into the State canvaes.

Unless all the signs fail, the attempt to capture the State Government which will be made at the next election will prove as abortive as that led by the Greenbacker, the Rev. J. M. Pickens, in 1880—notwithstanding the encouragement the Independents have received from the success of the Mahone ticket in Virginia, Outside of the Eighth District, the "color line" will, no doubt, be as strictly drawn as it was in 1874; and the drawing of the "color line" always means victory for white intelligence.

THE DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET

ALBANY, Nov. 18 .- The Democrats in the central, northern, and western counties, who faithfully supported the party candidates, are much disappointed at the result of the election, especially in regard to the State ticket. While they felt confident that they would have majorities in both Houses of the Legislature, they surely expected that their State candidates would be chosen by about 35,000 majority, excepting the Treasurer, who would beat Husted much worse than that.

The class of Democrats referred to are dillgently inquiring into the causes of the defeat

gently inquiring into the causes of the defeat of the ticket, excepting the Trensurer. They looked for a majority of 50,000 in New York and Kings. The falling off in those two counties just about equals the majority for the Republican State candidates.

But the Democratic ticket was not wholly put to death in the two cities. Defection in other portions of the State contributed to its defeat. The real facts and the plain truth show that the same elements in the country districts which aided to strike down Gov. Robinson in 1879 were at work this full to prostrate the Democratic State ticket. The blow was not now dealt by as many hands, and therefore was not as heavy, but it came from the same quarter and was inspired by the same motives.

In the localities where John Kelly got his unexpectedly large vote for Governor in 1879, many of the leaders in the bot of that wear

expectedly large vote for Governor in 1879, many of the leaders in the boit of that year struck at the State ticket this fall. not so large a following new as then, but it was

notes sarge a following new as then, but it was enough.

I am not trying to explain why the Democratic majority in New York and Kings fell 10,000 below what the Democratic State Committee believed it would be, but am only referring to the serious large in the rural districts and its real causes. And why should not the truth be told? Is it not best for the Democratic party that it should plainly appear? The belower of 1879 and the sappers of 1831 were inspired by the same motive, namely, hostility to the distinguished statesman who led the party to victory in 1876, and was then defrauded of his rights.

Attack on the Idel of Juggernaut.

From the Outstin Guette. An attack has been made upon the idel o Suggernant at Pooree, the most sacred shrine in India

ey a body of fanatica. The rioters, who numbered twelve men and three women, and were almost in a state of munity, succeeded in entering the temple and tried to force their way into the uner reces-es. Although upward of 1,000 pilgrins were present they were not expelled without a severe been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The in quiry showed that they belonged to a sect of Hudon dis-senters tately founded in the Samuelpore district, and known as Kumbhapatias, from the fact that its follower

They allege that their religion was revealed to sixty four persons in 1664 by a god incarnate, when they style Alekhewamy - that is, the Lord - whose astribute cannot be described in writing. They believe in the exbetween of the 300,000,000 of Hindoo deities, but do no respect their images, saying that it is impossible to repre sent's Supreme Being whom no one has ever seen. They are subdivided into three eleves, two of which renounce the world and make no distinction of case, while the third lead a family life. Their habits are said to be very filthy, and, the some European sects, they take no mes-cine in altress, but rely solely on divine help. The atteck on the Poorce temple was promited by the belief that if the Juggermant were burned it would convince the Himlors of the futlity of their religion, and the whole world would then embrace the truth

Extraordinary Trotting.

From the San From No. Buildin. The astonishing performances of the year

2. P. Kone's b. f. aweelleast, three-year and, scanned 2.21.

1. I have the few that year and against 2.50, 2.40,

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Lie Altes 5. 6 Wilderext, two very old one on the Lile of 22 see white Park Altes 5. 6 Period were read to be a control of the park of the park

Progressive Chinese.

The steamer from Hone Kong Trursda and instructing Nongoliana to American ode Las Second American a profession here.

Bookwalter on a Bleycle From the Community Evenire

DATION. Ohio. Nov. 16. Phillip Oliver of these Sandtests come to Bayton on a buryole, a distance of the sandtest control of the sandtest of the sandtest label W. Bookwaller late cambibate for forezone, the order a buryole from appringful to bayton. Both are new to the Berkel House.

They Can Charge Ten Fer Cent.

To sur Editor of The Sun Sur: How and percentage are passibleness legally allowed to the control to home to be the control of the control of

Take retire at early and code of make he bear to be a first to be a firs

SUNBRAME

-A spiritualistic medium in Philadelphia TUSCALOOSA, Nov. 16 .- There is scarcely a has settled the much vexed question as to the authorable of the Junios letters. She says Tom Patric wrote them. ripple on the surface of the political waters in -The "Boy Preacher," Mr. Harrison, re-

cently said at a revival meeting that he thought he should not die, but that when his time comes the angels will come and place blin under their wings and gently -Forty Baptist churches in Michigan

have no pasters. Some of them are ecommising on cheap supplies, and some set their standard of pasteral excellence so high that they samest field any nears

-The Rev. E. Paxton Hood, who recently came from England, has been delivering Monday les tures in Boston. He draws large audiences, who seem t be highly pleased with his discourses. His specialty is a wealth of attractive illustrations.

-In Hamadan, which is a mission station in Persia, an extraordinary revival is going on. About forty Jewish families are said to have become Christiana A company of these converts gathers twice a week a what is supposed to be the tomb of Mo decai and Eather. There they study the Scriptures and hold respices of praise and prayer.

-It is good to be a choir singer in St. Louis. A skilled tenor commands nearly \$1.00 a years the most fashionable churches; barriones are past about gors), and sopranes from \$6.00 to \$1,000. Even at these contago that we but somewhat his very beaute the glad to get the best talent away from St. Lone. -The Swedenborgians have a mission in

Italy under charge of Prof. Loreto Schola. His head-quarters are at Florence, where he publishes a paper called the Newen Epons. He has distributed a large name ber of copies of the works of Swedenburg, which the Italians have thankfully received. He will publish the blography of swedenberg in the Italian language. -Kalloch of San Francisco is now repudiated by most of the respectable Haptists on the Pacific coast. Recently he went all the way to Portland, Oregon, to deliver a lecture, and was severely snubbed. He wants to go to Congress, but his popularity appears to have run out to such an extent that he stands a poor

chance of being elected. His former friend, Deal Kearney, is no longer intimate with him. -The reply made by the American Bible Society to the accusations made by the brothren of the Connecticut scelety rather appravates the feeling of opposition in Connecticut than allays it. The Connecticut critics do not regard it in the light of "a soft answer which turneth away wrath," but rather as the applica-tion of a fly blister. The intimation on the part of the New York officials that the Connecticut society has been only nominally the "auxiliary" which it claimed to be is considered ungracious. The Connecticut men do not wish to be understood as a ving that there has been any embezziement of money by any of the officers of the American society, but that the affairs of the centern have been managed with a degree of recklessness which

would not be regarded creditable to any business house. The contention is sharp and is by so means at an end. -Mr. Kimball, the great debt raiser, who by his magnetic influence over congregationshas con-ferred such solid benefit on many churches, has been suffering for three or four months with nervous protts. tion, resulting from everwork. Being a man of strong constitution, he thought there was no limit to his powers of endurance. He has suffered not only from physical wrakness, but mentally from the burden consequentes." working for nething and finding himself." He has treely rendered service for many churches which ought to have paid him handsomely for his work. Had here to have paid him handsomery for his work. Itsid here-ceived the lowest rate of commission charged by rest estate agents and dealers for raising money on morigate, he would have acquired a fortune. As what he did was to free churches from debt rather than to help them into debt, he sucht to have been paid twice as much as if he

had berrowed money for them. Some of those when he has served have proved very ungracions.

—The privations and discomforts of the brethren who serve as "home missionaries" in the dis-tant West are great and various. One of these mission-aries writes to an Elmira church and telle some of his troubles. His house was built of cottonwood humber, which twists and splits, heaving large roots and cracks. In one of these big cracks his daughter found two fermidable snakes. He went with his family to visit a midable snake. He went with his lamily to visit a neighbor who lived in a "dug-out," which he something like a sellar or cave, with a roof over it. In this obesa-less structure the missionary's family and the people who lived there had to pack for the might as best they could, for a rain storm prevented the visitors from coin home. At daybreak the missionary's wife counted a couple of dezen of toads ambling about the apartment. This self-denying man has been collect to spend \$500 of his money in order to supplement his meagre salary of detently to procure the necessaries of life for his family.

lie thinks that he will not "be carried to the skies a lowery beds of case." -In one of the smaller of the thriving villages on the line of the New Haven Railroad is a Centre gational church which has just lost its pastor. The con gregation is to a great extent made up of somewhal ba-row-minded persons, who had managed in one way and another to inflict a good deal of worry on the elegyman. He became tired of constant magging, and for a long time seriously contemplated resigning his charge, although for many reasons he disliked to leave. Finally the same of petty annoyances to which be had been subjected su-minated a week or two ago in a letter which the officials of the shurch wrote him. He had been rea too from the Revised Version of the New Testament in his pulps min-istrations, and it had given offence to some of the deacons and others; so they concluded to settle him by giving him fermal notice to decentinue the objectionable practice. The letter notified him that he was hereafter not to use the Revised Version in the pulpit, but to return to the use of the "Assar Jumes version," as of oid. Meved with mirth, as well as a supreme despising for the brerance of deacone who could thus mix up the British him with the apostic who could thus mix up the British him with the apostic who had preceded him by at least fifteen centuries, the good paster reserved that beneforth he would not use in that pulpit cither the "Saiss James" or any other version. The pulpit is vacant.

-The church sewing societies are now bepleasant methods of operation is to move in the alternoon or evening over some tea and bremits. The provision's generally simple and inexpensive, and in the best masaged societies care is taken that its cost shall not greate exceed the cash value of the articles made up. The wants of the destitute, either at home or in foreign lands. are in many instances gracefully relieved through the benign agency of them seember. It consentes happens. however, that the managers of the meleties do not rece late their affairs so as to bring the largest results from the efforts put forth. An instance of this recently securred in Brecklyn. Among the ladies offering the services was one accomplished in the art of dressmatis.

She supposed her friends would make the most advantageous use of her knowledge and shill, which the fresty Great was her surprise when the work was given on to find that some from h kiers were assured her. With difficulty repressing her sailes, she quiety saidows and sewed all the afternoon on iron helders and amuse herself by observing the operations of some of the ladies who thought they knew how to cut dresses. The reside

of her afternoon's needitation was a determination term more to waste her talent on that sowing society. - A movement is on foot among some of the more important Sanday schools in favor of abelia-ing the old custom of hest-win, the istmes presents on the children of the schools, and substituting the practice of bringing presents by these children, so be defined in of bringing presents by these children, is to around a the less favored children or poor and datast misses fields. Some of the weather children receive at home all the a bristonia time they have any use for causeful manage this cort of territory without inflicting on I see youth proping agreed handship. The children and less from their parents and trippeds compatible for which they are seen and friends enough for subbe them to make one-mand guits to the needy. From the old stock of mys and he de sifts to the fieldy. From the old such of the and to be a in their houses they ear produce amount to mak to befor and barrels for dictaint intersonance. It is made the poorer achools, equivally those which are assumed interson schools, that the complete of the make with are appeared from the first produce of very finited means, and who has now to think of the first particular to the first particular as important as to and according to the first particular as important as to and according to the first particular as to and according to the first particular as the analysis of the said according to the first particular as the analysis of the said according to the first particular as the analysis and a first particular to be interested to the said according to the retrick the occity who are after it, they will into again those who are of their own bound obtain inth.

those who are of their own purceholdered tails.

To-day's Sundry such of leaven is about the Year of Junifee, and is written of forth warrents. It is far forty one years. It regard on the north set the month lister out of country of the beautiful of the month listers out of country of the beautiful of the household year. By the soundry of the Junifee to the foreign on the foreign produced throughout the ware transfer to the foreign of th be set free and property on faul was to a toro to tell original owners. Slavery ulster the A-statical sta-ting a very different thing from that which harmen caused in this country, in which the easy unsucher ies bordage for the unless his countries his received in many or be set free its some happy whom of manager owner. The tenute of real excels was altogether different from what is recome a by our last. When the land was originally distributed was a the tribe it was and was oracles; distributed arm a tractice of with a view of hasing size trab permanently except the boundaries assessed at Transacts as in real tractice, took the nature of hing leaves transacting must the Jubiles year ratios than at direct some a subset. The homestend was an object of a set aspectation value with the few of old, and if and to very old fractions. chaine. When parted with it have result using to the necessity and powerty. The year of Junior materials was naturally one of great natural operation in societies in the out old score of dispress out and it before and attended the graph on experience to be a book or all a set house three a partid the forms of the matter has been apply and product on and him to